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Turkey

Citrus

Annual Citrus Report

1999

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Report Highlights:

Turkish citrus production is expected to continue its recovery from drought-reduced yields in MY 1997. Both domestic consumption and exports are projected to increase again in MY 1999, although exports could be constrained by the global economic crisis, particularly problems in Russia. Citrus area is expanding at an annual rate of about 5 percent as producers shift from less attractive field crops.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
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Executive Summary

Citrus production in MY 1999 is expected to continue to it recovery from significantly low levels two years ago in MY 1997 which were the result of frosts in most growing areas. Favorable weather so far this year, in addition to pruning of trees and better cultivation technics, has increased production.

Citrus area in Turkey continues to expand at a rate of about five percent annually. The expansion is driven by domestic demand, including a growing tourism industry (despite setbacks this year), as well as export demand. Expanded production of all varieties of citrus, particularly grapefruits and tangerines, is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Most observers believe Turkey has the capacity to at least double citrus area and expect farmers in important growing areas like Cukurova to continue to shift to citrus from field crops due to its more attractive returns. Processing at this point plays a relatively minor role in the industry.

Citrus exports, except tangerines, are projected to increase in MY 1999 due to larger supply but, the increase may be constrained by the global economic crisis, especially in Russia. Minor imports will be needed during the year to meet domestic demand and to help maintain availability for export markets.

EU countries continue to be Turkey's main export destinations for fresh citrus. Exports of second grade produce to the Former Soviet Union (FSU), especially to Russia and Ukraine, have increased in recent years but are expected to continue to be affected by the economic downturn. Recently, Turkey had started importing increased quantities of orange juice concentrates for processing into juice and re export to the FSU, particularly Central Asia. Turkey has not announced any export subsidy for fresh citrus in MY 1999. Current import duties are 57 percent for fresh citrus and 66.7 percent for orange juice for all origins. New legislation has recently been passed and will be implemented in January which places tighter control on labeling of fruit juices (i.e. juice vs. other liquids and nectares).

Production

Citrus production in MY 1999 (October 1999 - September 2000) is very good. Production of all citrus varieties, except tangerines, is estimated to increase. However, the increase is larger for lemons due to a complete recovery of the trees in major growing areas from MY 1997 frosts, which had reduced production significantly. Favorable weather this year, in addition to pruning of trees and better cultivation techniques, helped to reduce damage on trees and increased production. The quality of the MY 1999 crops is also very good.

PS&D production and tree number data for fresh oranges, lemons, tangerines, and grapefruits in MY 1998 were revised to reflect official data.

Large-scale, commercial production of citrus is a relatively recent phenomenon in Turkey, with most of the expansion occurring since the early 1980's. This expansion has been fueled largely by growing domestic demand and better returns compared to field crops, particularly in Cukurova, where the warm, humid climate is more suitable for citrus and vegetables than for grains or cotton.

Most observers expect the shift from field crops to citrus will continue and estimate that Turkey has the long-term potential to double the approximately 80,000 hectares of citrus which are currently planted. Although official statistics on area are not available, sources estimate that about 35,000 hectares are planted in oranges, 25,000 hectares in tangerines, 17,000 hectares in lemons, and 2,000 hectares in grapefruit. These estimates exclude non-bearing groves.

In terms of production, oranges is the most important crop, comprising nearly one half of total production, followed by lemons and tangerines, nearly twenty-five percent each, and grapefruits, about five percent. Orange and lemon production is estimated to be increasing at about two percent annually, while grapefruit and tangerine production, especially those varieties grown for export, are increasing at five percent or more per year.

The main varieties of oranges are Washington (about fifty percent and Navel is the primary sub variety) and Valencia (about thirty percent). Enterdonate, the main export variety of lemons, comprises about 25 percent of total lemon production. Star Ruby is the main grapefruit variety (about sixty percent) and Clementine and Tremond (they are very similar and about sixty percent all together) and Satsuma (about thirty-five percent) are the main varieties of tangerines. Sour orange is the sole stock used for oranges, lemons, and grapefruits in all regions. A new root stock, known as "three leafs," is used for Satsuma production in Izmir but, thus far, has not been easily adapted to the other regions.

The major citrus producing areas are located along Turkey's southern Mediterranean and Aegean coastal plains, between the sea and the Taurus Mountains. Very little citrus is produced inland. Some citrus groves currently are being established in the Black Sea Region, especially around Rize province, but production thus far is minor. Sources estimate that about 120,000 seedlings (most of them are satsuma tangerine) were produced and distributed by private farmers in Rize to farmers all over the Mediterranean Region but, especially in the Aegean Region every year. Only a few seedlings are distributed in the Black Sea region.

The coastal area generally is divided into three main regions, each specializing in a particular crop. Cukurova, the large coastal plain, situated in southern Turkey around Adana, produces about seventy percent of Turkey's total citrus crop, including more than ninety percent of the grapefruit, about ninety percent of the lemons and about sixty percent of the oranges and tangerines. Because of its size and importance, Cukurova generally is subdivided into three smaller areas: Hatay to the south, Adana in the center, and Icel to the west. Icel Province specializes in lemon production while oranges are mainly produced in Adana and Hatay Provinces. Adana is also the main grapefruit and mandarin producing province.

In general, the heavy clay soil in Cukurova reportedly causes some loss in quality, including the formation of thicker skins and less desirable color. However, taste and the sugar/acid ratio reportedly are comparable to other citrus produced in the Mediterranean region. Cukurova also tends to have more frost than the other two regions and growers report that the frequency of frosts has increased since the mid-1980's. Production of late maturing varieties is problematic due to winter rain, which increases fungal problems and makes field work more difficult.

Antalya, the second largest citrus area, is located west of Cukurova on the Mediterranean coast between the Alanya and Finike Districts. Antalya produces about twenty percent of Turkey's total citrus crop, mainly oranges (about thirty percent of the total orange production). Producers in Antalya are concerned about a growing problem with "leaf minor." Izmir, located on the western Aegean coast, is a relatively minor citrus production area (about five percent of the total citrus production), and specializes mainly in mandarin production (about twenty percent of the total mandarin production).

Because production is spread along the coast, the citrus harvest in Turkey is a long one. The harvest starts in Cukurova and moves west. Lemons are the first crops to be harvested in Cukurova. The lemon harvest (early growing Enterdonate type) begins in September (about a month before the Spanish lemon harvest begins) and continues through mid-December. The mandarin harvest usually begins in early October and continues through mid-December. The grapefruit harvest begins in mid-October and may continue as late as mid-February. Finally, the orange harvest begins in early November and lasts until the end of February and even March in Finike.

Turkey's processing industry consumes a minor part of overall citrus production. However, the demand for Turkish orange juice has increased in recent years, mainly from the EU and Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries. Although no official statistics are available, industry observers estimate that about ten percent of orange production is processed for juice with an extraction rate of about ten to one. Most of the processed juice is used for frozen concentrate, with a small portion consumed fresh. Observers expect processing to remain a relatively small part of the industry and see no trend to increased production of varieties for processing in the short run. This may change in the long run, however, if export demand continues to increase.

Consumption

Citrus is popular in Turkey and domestic demand, including tourism, provides the major incentive for increased production. However, there is no government or industry group monitoring or even estimating the distribution or domestically consumed fruit between local consumers (65 million) and tourists. Therefore per capita consumption is difficult to estimate. Consumption increases substantially when prices decrease. Export demand is becoming an increasingly important factor in expansion as well, particularly for Enterdonate lemons, Star Ruby grapefruits, and Satsuma tangerines.

About 25 percent of Turkey's citrus crop is processed, graded and packed for the upscale domestic and export markets. About ten large packing companies (average annual production about 15,000 MT) dominate this market, with the largest packing about 30,000 MT annually. The packing business is very risky since packers pay firm prices to growers against uncertain export receipts. Over the past ten years, there has been a great deal of turnover in the business. Several packers have maintained their position by relying on production from their own groves. The remaining 75 percent of citrus production receives minimal processing and is sold through a series of regional wholesalers and local retailers.

Packers generally begin contracting in August and purchase the crop on the tree. Packers estimate that about half of the crop will be first or second grade, destined for the upscale local market and/or export market, and the remainder will be sold to regional wholesalers. They estimate combined losses from harvesting and processing at one or two percent. Packers report the prevailing prices for citrus on the tree are as follows:

TABLE 1: farm gate CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 1999	MY 1998
Enterdonate lemons	90,000	80,000
Star Ruby grapefruits	60,000	35,000
Satsuma mandarins	85,000	60,000
Navel oranges	55,000 2/	NA 3/

1/ Prevailing prices for citrus on the tree in early MY 1999 in Cukurova (in Turkish Lira per kilogram, USD 1.00 = TL 480,000 compared to USD 1.00 = TL 285,000 a year ago).
2/ Even though orange harvest has not yet started, reportedly some traders are buying Navel oranges on the tree around this price.
3/ NA= not available.

With inflation running at about sixty-five percent annually in Turkey, MY 1999 tree prices for citrus crops have seen real price decreases.

TABLE 2: RETAIL CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 1999	MY 1998
Enterdonate lemons	500,000	500,000
Star Ruby grapefruits	275,000	250,000
Satsuma mandarins	350,000	300,000
Navel oranges	NA 2/	NA

1/ Prevailing retail prices in Turkish liras per kilogram for citrus in Ankara in early MY 1999.
2/ NA= not available. Orange harvest has not yet begun.

Trade

Trade sources expect MY 1999 grapefruit, lemon, and orange exports will increase due to the larger supply. Tangerine exports are expected to be about the same as the 1998 levels due to shortages of some exportable varieties (such as, Tremond mandarin which is the major variety exported to the Arabic Countries and Russia). The FSU countries, especially Russia and Ukraine, have become an important market for second quality citrus exports, particularly oranges. Russia and Ukraine together import about thirty percent of the Turkey's total citrus exports and about forty-five percent of the orange exports. There are some exports of Enterdonate lemons, but prices are low due to competition in Europe from Argentine lemons. No significant exports, other than lemons, have been realized yet in MY 1999, so export prices are elusive. Packers report current export prices are approximately as follows:

TABLE 3: EXPORT CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 1999	MY 1998
Enterdonate lemons	650	700
Star Ruby grapefruits	500	500
Satsuma mandarins	NA 2/	650
Navel oranges	NA 2/	NA

1/ Early season average export prices (USD per MT CIF, packed in 14-kilogram cartons).
2/ NA= not available. Orange harvest has not yet begun and tangerine harvest has just started.

MY 1997 PS&D trade data were revised to reflect official trade statistics which are now available for the entire marketing year (October 97-September 98). Trade data in MY 1998 are available only for the first eight months (October 1998 - May 1999).

Turkey's citrus trade with the EU was unaffected by the customs union agreement with the exception of an entry price system under which the EU establishes an import price benchmark based on domestic market conditions. In addition to an import tariff, the EU assesses a countervailing duty (CVD) on products which are priced below the entry price. Under the World Trade Organization's market access agreement, the EU agreed to reduce its import duty and CVD by twenty percent during a six-year period, as well as to lower its entry price.

Although the entry price system is not yet fully understood by some Turkish exporters, it is viewed as a significant constraint to Turkish exports, since Turkey is a low-cost producer. Exporters are hopeful that as the European entry price and CVD are adjusted downward, the Turkish exports will become more competitive in Europe.
Citrus imports mainly reflect border trade.

Turkish orange juice exports to the FSU have shown sizeable increases in recent years, especially to Central Asian countries. Almost all Turkish exports to these new markets are single strength juice. According to industry sources, Turkey imports orange juice concentrates to produce orange juice to meet the increased export demand. While it is clear that both imports of concentrates and exports of juices have increased, a lack of official data makes it difficult to quantify the trends. Trade data from the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) are aggregated for juice, making it impossible to determine how much concentrate is being imported.

The import figures in the Trade Matrix are reported by the industry as concentrates. According to the same sources, the conversion ratio from concentrate to juice varies from 1 to 1+5 to 1 to 1+9, that is, one kilogram of concentrate produces about 6 to 10 kilograms of juice, depending upon the concentration. According to industry sources, 1 kilogram of 60 Brix concentrate produces about 10 kilograms of juice and 1 kilogram of 30 Brix concentrate produces about 6 kilograms of juice. Most industry sources believe the parameter 1 to 1+8.5 (which means one kilogram of concentrate makes 9.5 kilograms of juice) could represent all imports since most imports are made at 60 Brix. Export figures for juice are single strength orange juice, since Turkey does not export concentrates.

Stocks

Since little citrus is processed, stocks of fresh citrus generally are not significant. However, wholesalers often prolong the season by storing citrus, mainly lemons and some oranges and grapefruits, in cold storage or in caves, particularly in Central Anatolia. Stocks of citrus products are limited and are assumed to be comprised largely of orange juice concentrate.

Policy

Production Policy

The Government of Turkey (GOT) does not support the price of citrus and does not provide any other direct government assistance to citrus growers. As with all agricultural enterprises, the state-run Agricultural Bank of Turkey provides producers and packers loans at about 50 percent of commercial interest rates. Buyer cooperatives, such as ANTBIRLIK in Antalya, play a decreasing role in the marketing of citrus. The government-sponsored Exporters' Union is beginning to play a more active role in market promotional activities. So far, activities appear to be largely restricted to market research and information.

Both the Ministry of Agriculture and Cukurova University perform research on improved varieties and horticultural practices. Private sector growers also experiment with new varieties and have been responsible for the introduction of Star Ruby grapefruit and Satsuma mandarins. According to these growers, conditions in Cukurova are fairly similar to those in California, which they hope will be a source of improved varieties.

Trade Policy

The GOT used to subsidize citrus exports from time to time from its Support and Price Stabilization Fund, which was generated from import duties and export taxes. The last subsidy announcement was made in February 1998 for a four-month period (January-April 1998) for all fresh citrus. The amount of the subsidy was USD thirty-four percent per MT up to a maximum of ninety-five percent of the exported quantity. Subsidies were not announced for fresh citrus exports in MY 1998 nor in MY 1999. Although delays in receipt of the subsidy (which was paid in Turkish Lira), the high rate of inflation, and complicated paperwork had made the program difficult to use and less effective than it could be, most growers had participated. A subsidy remains for orange juice, however, of USD 200 per MT, up to thirty-one percent of the quantity exported and a maximum ten percent of the export value.

To protect the domestic industry, as part of its 1999 import regime the Turkish government announced a 57 percent duty on all types of fresh citrus imports and a 66.7 percent duty on orange juice imports from all origins.

Tables

PS&D Matrix for Fresh Oranges

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Oranges				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1997	Preliminary	1998	Forecast	1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1997		10/1998		10/1999
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	11235	11235	11200	11300	0	11350
Non-Bearing Trees	960	960	1000	920	0	900
TOTAL No. Of Trees	12195	12195	12200	12220	0	12250
Production	740	740	800	970	0	1050
Imports	50	0	20	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	790	740	820	970	0	1050
Exports	50	51	50	110	0	150
Fresh Dom. Consumption	660	615	690	763	0	795
Processing	80	74	80	97	0	105
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	790	740	820	970	0	1050

PS&D Matrix for Fresh Lemons

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Lemons				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	997	Preliminary	1998	Forecast	1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1997		10/1998		10/1999
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	5060	5060	5100	5070	0	5100
Non-Bearing Trees	535	535	500	465	0	450
TOTAL No. Of Trees	5595	5595	5600	5535	0	5550
Production	270	270	350	390	0	500
Imports	20	0	5	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	290	270	355	390	0	500
Exports	50	54	70	157	0	200
Fresh Dom. Consumption	210	189	250	194	0	250
Processing	30	27	35	39	0	50
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	290	270	355	390	0	500

PS&D Matrix for Fresh Tangerines

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1997	Preliminary	1998	Forecast	1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1997		10/1998		10/1999
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	7620	7620	7650	7940	0	8000
Non-Bearing Trees	895	895	900	910	0	950
TOTAL No. Of Trees	8515	8515	8550	8850	0	8950
Production	365	365	400	480	0	480
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	365	365	400	480	0	480
Exports	80	123	100	123	0	125
Fresh Dom. Consumption	249	205	260	309	0	307
Processing	36	37	40	48	0	48
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	365	365	400	480	0	480

PS&D Matrix for Fresh Grapefruits

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1997	Preliminary	1998	Forecast	1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1997		10/1998		10/1999
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	670	670	700	780	0	800
Non-Bearing Trees	280	280	300	215	0	200
TOTAL No. Of Trees	950	950	1000	995	0	1000
Production	55	55	65	100	0	120
Imports	1	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	56	56	65	100	0	120
Exports	35	34	40	65	0	80
Fresh Dom. Consumption	17	17	20	25	0	28
Processing	4	5	5	10	0	12
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	56	56	65	100	0	120

PS&D Matrix for Orange Juice

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey				Degrees Brix	
Commodity	Juice, Orange				(MT)	
	Revised	1997	Preliminary	1998	Forecast	1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1997		10/1998		10/1999
Deliv. To Processors	80	74	80	97	0	105
Beginning Stocks	2368	2368	2068	1356	1068	1306
Production	8000	7400	8000	9700	0	10500
Imports	10000	2297	10000	1000	0	1000
TOTAL SUPPLY	20368	12065	20068	12056	1068	12806
Exports	8000	209	8500	150	0	300
Domestic Consumption	10300	10500	10500	10600	0	11000
Ending Stocks	2068	1356	1068	1306	0	1506
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	20368	12065	20068	12056	0	12806

[Note: In order to report data on a consistent basis, since 1996 all exports have been reconverted to a concentrate basis (dividing by 8.5). Previously, PS&D, stocks, production, imports, and domestic consumption were mainly reported on a concentrate basis, although some imports may have been mixed. Exports were reported on a single strength juice basis. Processors indicate that 1 kilogram of concentrate produces about 9.5 (1+8.5) kilograms of juice.]

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Oranges

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1997	October - May	1998
U.S.	73	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	20157	Russia	28449
Ukraine	6932	Romania	17402
Romania	5677	Ukraine	14864
United Kingdom	3386	Saudi Arabia	13437
Georgia	3029	Austria	4873
Moldavia	1786	Jordan	2809
Saudi Arabia	1724	Georgia	2105
Austria	1665	United Kingdom	1869
Netherlands	1404	Lebanon	1681
Germany	1185	Netherlands	1502
Total for Others	46945		88991
Others not Listed	3577		19667
Grand Total	50595		108658

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Oranges

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1997	October - May	1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Iran	171		
Slovenia	18		
Russia	17		
Total for Others	206		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	206		0

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Lemons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1997	October - May	1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	15469	Russia	47566
Saudi Arabia	9650	Saudi Arabia	30226
Ukraine	7099	Ukraine	16729
United Kingdom	6528	Romania	11451
Romania	4614	United Kingdom	6420
Austria	2129	Austria	5499
Germany	1131	Germany	3227
Belgium	1053	Belgium	3040
Kuwait	914	Netherlands	2910
Moldavia	910	Serbia	2665
Total for Others	49497		129733
Others not Listed	4065		27294
Grand Total	53562		157027

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Lemons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1997	October - May	1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Uruguay	56	Costa Rica	4
Chile	17	El Salvador	2
South Africa	12		
Spain	2		
France	1		
Mexico	1		
Total for Others	89		6
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	89		6

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1997	October - May	1998
U.S.	24	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	27408	United Kingdom	16659
Germany	22436	Romania	16377
United Kingdom	22076	Saudi Arabia	14386
Ukraine	10273	Austria	12773
Romania	7731	Ukraine	10855
Austria	7083	Russia	6699
Saudi Arabia	5903	Germany	4293
Serbia	4000	Slovakia	4134
Netherlands	3815	Hungary	3772
Belgium	2537	Serbia	3715
Total for Others	113262		93663
Others not Listed	9900		29137
Grand Total	123186		122800

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Tangerines

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1997	October - May	1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
South Africa	2	Bulgaria	14
		Saudi Arabia	11
Total for Others	2		25
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	2		25

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Grapefruits

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1997	October - May	1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Romania	6375	Romania	9980
Netherlands	5817	United Kingdom	6705
United Kingdom	5710	Saudi Arabia	5331
Belgium	4254	Netherlands	4776
Russia	3310	Russia	4510
Saudi Arabia	2088	Germany	3884
Germany	1571	Belgium	3313
Austria	1321	Austria	2255
Ukraine	971	France	2095
Czech Republic	535	Ukraine	1633
Total for Others	31952		44482
Others not Listed	1733		17638
Grand Total	33685		62120

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Grapefruits

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1997	October - May	1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Israel	858	South Africa	37
Russia	105	Netherlands	18
South Africa	38	Bulgaria	10
Honduras	19		
Total for Others	1020		65
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	1020		65

Export Trade Matrix for Orange Juice

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1997	October - May	1998
U.S.	74	U.S.	6
Others		Others	
Kazakistan	373	Azerbaijan	152
Russia	367	Northern Cyprus	63
Azerbaijan	310	United Kingdom	63
Turkmenistan	168	Georgia	47
Northern Cyprus	156	Kazakistan	38
Georgia	90	Turkmenistan	29
United Kingdom	45	Greece	27
Germany	21	Germany	19
Israel	17	Netherlands	14
Romania	10	Bulgaria	12
Total for Others	1557		464
Others not Listed	143		37
Grand Total	1774		507

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Orange Juice

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1997	October - May	1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Brazil	1516	Israel	301
Israel	547	Brazil	111
Netherlands	98	Netherlands	79
Germany	81	Germany	39
Italy	26	Portugal	19
France	25	Italy	9
Spain	4	France	3
Total for Others	2297		561
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	2297		561